and a long row of wooden buildings on piles, recemblee the skeleton of a town deposited there by same freshet. You exchange the green plain of the sea for the green pisin of the Dobrudje murebes, through which the Danube winds like a brown vein. Much is said about the improvements for navigatien at Sulina, in the Paris Conferences, but the meet I could discover was a long line of posts to which vessels were moored, and which may be the forerunner of a wharf. We passed through a street of ressels nearly three miles long, touching each other stem and stern, on both sides of the river. and then pursued our winding way toward Gaistz, comparatively alone. By and by, however, the hills of the Dobrudja arose in the south-west, and the monotonous level of the swamps was broken by belts of trees. Vegetation appeared to be fully as far advanced as at Constantinople, although we were nearly five degrees further north.

In the alternoon, we passed the southern or St. George's arm of the Danube, which is now so closed up by a bar at its mouth as to be useless. The northern or Kilis arm enters a short distance higher up, and looking toward it at sunset, over the great levels, we saw the fortress-town of Ismail, built upon its northern bank. This was the famous citadel of the Turks, which fell before Suwarrow. after one of the bloodiest assaults recorded in history. We anchored for some hours during the night, but early the next morning were at Galatz, in Moldavia.

I cannot say much about this place, for we only remained long enough to exchange our Black Sea steamer for the river-boat of the Danube Company. It is a dull, commonplace town, built, over the slope of a long, barren bill. Some travelers, who had been there several days, had nothing whatever to tell me about it. We were much more interested in our new steamer, which was built on the American plan, and very handsomely furnished. But-down with all monopolies! say I. Although the fare from Constantinople to Pesth-a voyage of seven days-is \$70, this does not include a stateroom on the river boats, for which \$52 additional is demanded! Nevertheless, I had taken the precaution to telegraph from Constantinople to Galatz, to secure a room. A single message costs tuenty francs, yet when we reached Galatz, six days afterward, the message had not arrived. The nearest approach to this which I ever experienced was in Ohio, where a message which I sent was three days and a half in going two hundred miles. The engineer of the boat kindly offered to give me his cabin, containing one berth, for \$50, but we preferred using the common cabins, which were as badly ventilated as on our own boats. These Danube steamers, however, were very swift, kept in admirable order, and the fare (what little there was of it) was unexceptionable.

From Galatz to the Iron Gates, in ascending the Danube, you have two days of monotonous scenery. On one side the low hills of Turkey, heavy, uagraceful ridges, generally barren of wood, and on the other the interminable plains of Wallachia. Except Giurgevo, the port of Bucharest, there are no towns on the northern shore, but on the southern you pass, in succession, Rustchuk, Silistria, Nicopolis and Widin, beside a great number of shabby, red-roofed villages, nestled in the elbows of the hills. Immense herds of horses graze on the meadows: rough Wallschian boors in wide trowsers and low black bats louvge about their huts, which are raised on high piles out of the reach of freshets; guard-houses at regular intervals stud the bank, and three slovenly gray soldiers present arms as we pass; coal-barges and flat-boats descend the river in long black lines, and all these pictures, repeated over and over again, at last weary the eye. We passed Silistria at duck, and I saw only an indistinct eilhouette of its famous fort. But the scars of battle vanish soon from the earth, and Silistria is as quiet and orderly now as if it had not heard a cannon for a thousand years.

At Gladows, we entered the celebrated Iron Gates, where a spur of the Transylvanian Alps, running south-westward through Servia to join the central mountain chain of Turkey, attempts to has cut with his crystal sword the Gordian labyrinth be could not thread, and roars in a series of triumphant rapids through the heart of the terrible Covered with forests of oak, beech, larch and pine, the mountains tower grandly on either hand, while through their interlocking bases the river descends in watery planes, whose slant can be readily measured by the eye. The rocks have been blasted so as to afford a channel for the steamer, which trembles in every timber as she stems the foamy tangle of chutes and whirlpools. Let one of her iron muscles give way, and the river would have his will. A mile and a half of s'ow, trembling, exciting progress, and we have mounted the heaviest grade, but six hours of the same tremendous scenery await us. We pierce yet sublimer solitudes, and look on pictures of precipice and piled rock, of cavern and yawning gorge, and mountain walls almost shutting out the day, such as no other river in Europe can show.

At Orsova, the northern bank becomes Austrian, and we were ushered into the Empire with the usual suavity. I must confess that, much as I detest the Austrian Government, there are few countries in Europe where a traveler meets with so little anneyance and so much courtesy. All day long, we sat on the hurricane deck, enjoying the superb scenery, but toward evening the mountains dropped into hills, and the hills on the northern bank flattened out into the great plain of Hungary. We passed Belgrade during the night, and early next morning were at Peterwardein, a fortress in Southern Hungary. The contrast between Turk and German (or the races under German rule) was as surprising as it was welcome. I had not expected to see, here in the Banat, on the borders of Servia, so sudden a line drawn between the indolence, fith and discomfort of the Orient, and the order, neatness, industry and progress of the Occident.

One sees very little of Hungary from the deck of a Danube steamer-of its soil, only pasture meadowe; of its people, only herdemen in wide trowsers (resembling a petucoat sewed up the middle), and boatmen loading on the slow barges. So I shall only say that on the fourth morning after leaving Galatz we arrived at Pesth, the approach to which, for stately beauty, is scarcely surpassed anywhere. We were in a burry to get on, and so, jumping into a facre on reaching the wharf, caught the morning train to Vienna, which we reached in just seven days and six hours from Constantinople-one of the shortest trips on record. From Posth to Pressburg, the read lies over a plain, laughing with bountiful crops; thence, doubling the Little Carpathians and crossing the March, where it leaves Hungary, it enters the rich Vienness basin of the Danube The whole of this route would well repay the experditure of much more time than I have been

After spending a week at Guita with my relie-

tives and friends, I am again under way for a chort Summer trip to Russia. The cary incident which occurred during my stay in the quiet little city was the visit of Prince Albert to his brother, Dake Ernst II. The Prince came to his paternal State for the first time since Queen Victoria's visit in 1845. He traveled incognito, and was accompanied only by Cel. Ponsonby. In company with the Duke, he visited the new Observatory, on which occasion I had the opportunity of being presented to him. He is now about forty years of age, quite stout, a little inclining to corpulency, and his brown hair is getting thin. I liked him much better in an ordinary civilian's dress than when I saw him in his Field-Marshal's uniform in London. He is still a strikingly handsome man, and must have been captivating fifteen years ago. I was struck with the purity of his English pronunciation. Dake Ernst, although he is the older, sppesrs to be the younger of the two. His manners are exceedingly dashing, off-hand, unrestrained and frank: he violates antediluvian etiquette in a way most alarming to the old fogles, but the people like him, and there is no prince in Germany who commands so much respect. He is a composer, an author and a capital actor, and withal as liberal in his political ideas as it is possible for a man in his position to be.

In the suite of the Princes was Gustav Freytag, the author of "Soll and Haben." Those of my readers who have read this work ("Debit and Credit") may be interested in knowing that Freytag is a small, slight man, of about thirty eight, with merry blue eyes, golden blonde hair, mustaches and beard à la Vandyke, ruddy cheeks, and the pleasantest and cheeriest presence generally. He made a very agreeable impression upon me before I knew who he was. I hope to see more of him after my return from Russia.

-I can send you no special news from Berlin. The dull capital is duller than usual in this oppressively hot weather. Our Minister, Gov. Wright, was kind enough to accompany me, the other day, to Tegel, the family seat of Humboldt, where I saw in the castle a portrait of the great man in his thirty-fourth year, among the snows of Chimborazo, and in a quiet nook of the park the spot where he will some day rest (may the time be distant!) beside his renewned brother. Humboldt is at Potedam at present, and you will be glad to hear that he is in excellent health, having quite recovered from his last year's indisposition. With the expression of my hearty schnowledgments to Gov. Wright for his truly Western treatment of me, I bid you good-bye till I reach Poland.

## KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4, 1858. Our elections are over, and your readers may be interested in knowing the result. The only officer voted for all over the State was the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. McKee was the American and Revill the Democratic candidate. Revill is elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. So far as we can judge from returns already in, there are Democratic gains in nearly every direction.

The present Chief Justice, the Hon. Z. Wheat, s beaten by John Wood, Democrat. This vote includes some fifteen counties adjacent to this city.

includes some fifteen counties adjacent to this city. This is a Democratic gain.

In this city and county the Americans elect their general ticket by largely reduced majorities, with the exception of Jailer and Surveyor, who have been carried by the Democrats.

On the whole, this may be affirmed of the elections of this year in this State: the Americans are beaten, and beaten badly. This city and county are their stronghold, and they only carry their officers elected by an average of about 200 majority.

The Democrats in their speeches took this ground:

"There are but two parties in the country—Demo-

"There are but two parties in the country - Democratic and Republican. You Americans, as you call yourselves, are a mere faction, of no account whatever except as dead weight, and in voting for you a man merely throws away his vote. In voting for the Democratic candidate, we are really voting sgainst the Republicans. They are the only power in the country which we dread, and as they enemies of our 'peculiar institution,' they should be voted down, and, if possible, annihilated. The only barricade the Danube. But, like the Rhine at Bingen, and the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, he ticket." In a word, the same old song has been sung over again, and with the same results, as Of course, the Union is safe, until the nex election. over again. We shall probably repeat that interesting process as long as the people are content to be guiled by office-holders and office-seekers, instead of taking matters into their own hands.

# ARRIVAL OF RIVIERE AT SAVANNAH.

HIS ARREST.

From The Sarannah Republican, dup 4.

The steamship Huntaville, from New York, came up to the city a few minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and the fitting of her gun was the signal for an immediate congregation of a large crowd on the wearf, all intent upon getting a sight of the famous gallant, De Riviere, who was reported to be on board and in pursuit of his inamerata, Miss Blount. The ship was some time settling down into her berth, and it was not a little amusing to witness the evidences of curiosity some time settling down into her berth, and it was not a little amusing to witness the evidences of curiosity that manifested themselves in the anxious crowd. The air was excessively hot and close under the bluff, but this trifling inconvenience seemed not to impair, in the slightest degree, the interest of the assembled multitude in the hero of the occasion and certain events that awaited him.

The steamer having neared the wharf, sheriff Prendergrist was the first to go aboard, followed by cer-

dergrist was the first to go aboard, followed by cer-tain suplicious looking gentry for all the world as if they were charged with some of the delicate offices of the were charged with some of the deficace of the selection of the law. Upon consulting the list of passengers the name of De Riviere did not appear, but the captain politely informed the sheriff that one Lewis David corrections. informed the sheriff that one Lewis David corresponded in every particular with the gentleman who was the object of his search. This Mr. David being pointed out, the sheriff gently took him aside, addressed him by his proper name, which he acknowledged, and informed him that he was his prisoner by virtue of the two warrants issued at the instance of Col. F. S. Blount, one to keep the peace toward the said Blount, and the other for the abduction of the caughter of the in ormant from the State of Alabama, with intention of deflement. The law of Alabama, with intention of deflement. The law of Alabama makes this off-nee punishable by confinement in the Penttestiary, and Col. Blount, we learn, can clearly make good the charge by proofs, now in his possession, that our gallant lothanto was, at the date of the abduction, in arried to a lady in the State of New-York.

The Zousve took the awaward circumstances that

The Zouwe took the awbward circumstances that had se auddenly come upon him with much coolness and composure. He acknowledged the authority of the Sheriff and expressed entire willingness to do his bidding. The stage having been run about and secured to the steamer, an immense crowd immediately through the cabin of the wessel, util the air was all the steamers. through the cabin of the vessel, util the air was almost suffocating. The Zonave was quietly seated in
the air part of the saloon by the side of the Saeriff,
at desinestly engaged in conversation with a gentlaman familiar with his native language. He is, upon
the whole, a fire looking man, some six feet in hight,
we'l proportioned—so far as we could judge while he
was in a sitting posture—with dark hair and eyes,
while he cannot be sacred. while his general aspect is more German than French. A patch of court plaster on his right cheek marked

A patch of court plaster on his right cheek marked the wound recently received in a duel at Mobile. He is evidently a traveled man, and has learned to brave the up-bill points in the journey of life, and to look with the eye of a philosopher upon every fatts.

Matters naving become some what quiet on the deck, Sheriff Prenders at came ashore with his prisoner, when both entered a buggy and drove down the bluff. It is movement revived the sensation, and the crowditushed down the bay, halting at every block to be prepared for a sight when the party should drive up its the city. The buggy eventually emerged from below, and was followed by the multidade to Justice Connell's office, at the corner of Bull and Bryan stream, where a full beach of Justices, composed of alream. Connell, Staley and Russell, were convent for a primary examination of the matters obarged in

and Joseph Ganabl, esq., for the prisoner. Some dis

and Joseph Ganahi, esc., for the presence. Some discussion occurred on the point of jurisdiction, but it
being late, the further consideration of the case was
pertponed until to-day. In the mean time, Capt De
Riviere was committed to jail.

The next sitting of the Magistrates will be held at
the Court House, and we learn it is the intertion of
Capt De Riviere's counsel to place Mrs. Blount and
her daughter upon the stand. The scane will doubtless be rich, and command a full house.

It is said that these ladies continue to be thoroughly
identified in feeling with the accused and maintain

It is said that these ascies continue to be thoroughly identified in feeling with the accused, and maintain that the legal proceedings against him are an outrage upon right and justice. Mrs. B. has offered to defray all the expenses of the defence. Upon the whole, it is a curious case; but perhaps we may get at the merits of it in the course of the testimony.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SPONTANEOUS PRODUCTION-ANIMAL AS WELL AS VEGETABLE.

Sin: About a year ago I had occasion to say some thing through your columns touching the spontaneous production of oaks, arriving at the conclusion that I could more easily conceive of oaks preceding acorns than of acorns preceding oaks.

I have now some facts to communicate, indicative demonstrative, for aught I can see-of the spontaneous roduction of fishes. At our poet-office, a few days ir ce, a child came in and spoke of "plenty of fishes up there." Where? In a puddle of water by the side of the turnpike-road. In company with the arting postthe turppike-road. In company with the arting postmaeter, and an intelligent young man, a near neigabor
of ours—both of them understood to be committed to
the Bible views of creation—I went at once to the
place to ascertain the facts. And there the fishes
were. Most of them were in a dying state, so hot, and
tocarce, and muddy was the water. My young friend
tock out a fish resembling what is here walled the sunfish, four inches in length; and two others were taken
out less in size, (say two to two and a half inches in
length) and of different species. Children had caught
and carried away a number previously. One of the
persone present remarked that there was what appeared
to him like a shoal of the fishes in a part of the turbid
water. There were then floating about, here and
there, plainly in sight, several in a dying condition.
This water is at least half a mile from any perma
nent brock, and is elevated many feet (probably 50 or
more), above the possibility of any connection with
any living stream. What is more, the water in this
place is dried up entirely, nearly or quite every
vers. Ordinarily, in the wet part of the year, the

any living stream. What is more, the water in this place is dried up entirely, nearly or quite every year. Ordinarily, in the wet part of the year, the water extends two or three rods in length, and in the widest place possibly a rod in breadth, and may be from five to ten or twelve, and at the deepest possibly in the stream of the property of the

from nive to ten or tweeve, and at the deepee possible-eighteen inches in depth.

[The foregoing, as well as what follows, was written several days ago. Yesterday I passed by the place, and the water is all dried up and gone.]

Now, whence these fishes, unless they were the spontaneous productions of Nature during this pecu-liar season of rain and warmth? I have inquired discently, and cannot ascertain that any one has been

spontaneous productions of Nature during this peculiar season of rain and warmth? I have inquired diligently, and cannot ascertain that any one has been known to deposit fishes there at any time. The children spake of having seen them there numerously on that or the preceding day or days. The appearance was, that hogs had been in, catching them as they died. Certainly, they could not have been there during the Winter; for there could have been no water there during the driest time last Fall, and what was there during the Winter must sometimes have been frozen

during the Winter must sometimes have been frozen solid rearly or quits to the bottom.

My own conviction is that nature, and only nature, is equal to such productions; that it is a cause-and-effect process; that whenever and wherever the necessary elementary conditions exist, living vegetable and animal organizations will result, whether oaks, or animal organizations will result, whether oaks, or fishes, or men. This is not saying that I believe men have been spontaneously produced within helf a dozen thousands of years last past. I believe that those who tell us of power to produce them otherwise than by necessary elementary processes are ignorant impostors and vain babblers: that the idea of power to make up a man at orce, at any time, anywhere, and under all circumstances, from a stick, a stone, or a clod of clay—and then to make a woman from one of the man's ribe—is the hight and depth and length and breadth of absurd'ty and irrationality. breadth of absurd'ty and irrationality.

For the semoval of blinding and perverting superstitions, which lie across the paths, preventing advancement in knowledge of Nature,

Yours truly, O. S. MURRAY.
Twenty Miles Stand, Warren County, O., July 30, 1858.

[Mr. Murray's facts are interesting, though by no means so important as he supposes. With his theory of Spontaneous Generation, we shall not meddle, farther than to show that these facts do not begin to establish it. Naturalists have long known that the eggs or spawn of fishes are a favorite food with aquatic birds, which often void them undestroyed in flying or when exploring other waters in quest of food. These eggs, under favorable circumstances, are hatched, and become fish. Thus ponds (or tarns) without outlet, located on the tops of mountains, have been stocked with fish any time these thousands of years; thus (we cannot doubt) the slip of shallow water described in Mr. Murray's letter happened, by a concurrence of a chance deposit of fish-eggs last Spring with interchangeably hot and rainy weather since, to pro duce a lot of young fish. The like may happen gain in the same spot next season, but more probably will not in the next thousand years. We have nothing to say of Mr. Murray's little personal difference with "Bible views of creation," except that the facts be adduces with such an air of tri umph prove nothing to his purpose. Ed. Trib. 1

#### THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE LAKES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: From a very interesting letter from Mr. Lewis F. Allen on this subject, from your paper of the 3d inst., I cut this paragraph:

The great basin of the lakes is a narrow one. It is broadest around Lake Superior. Its climate is cold and humid, with little comparative evaporation. Its tributaries, though short, are frequent and full, pouring in steady currents of water, but not enough to keep up the enormous flow of its outlet, and the lake must be largely supplied by vast springs bolling up from its deep and almost intomniess bed. St. Many's, the outlet of Superior, can cearedly apply both Huron and Michigan—either of them rearcely less in area than Superior, and each losing a much increased volume of water by evaporation. It is therefore probable that they both contain immense springs which supply a portion of this volume."

This idea that lakes are often fed by large springs in their bottoms is a prevalent one, but it seems to me without legitimate foundation. I can conceive of no existing source of supply for a spring, except rain wa-ter temporarily held back in such natural reservoirs as gravel and clay beds or pervious rocks; and this supply of course can only be drawn from a definite basin of drainage, so that whether it flow through springs or

ply of course can only be drawn from a deanite basin of drainage, so that whether it flow through springs or open brooks and rivers, the supply of any lake is simply the rain-fall of that basin bounded by the watershed whence the streams run in a different direction. I know it is common to hear springs applied not as if they drew their waters from some unknown depth, like "the fountains of the great deep" of which we read in the oldest accounts of high water extant; but I cannot see that any hydraulic processes are involved, save the evaporation of water from sea and land to the air, its condensation and fall in rain, and its flow by its own gravity through open or subterrateous channels to the deepest depression.

For another reason I believe that few springs exist under ceep water. I have noticed a spring in the edge of a brock so changed by the raising of a millidam over its original site as to be "set back" and bresk out anew at the margin of the pond. The pressure of the water in the pond counterb liancing that of the water in the lower channel of the springs, the latter ceased to flow below the level of the pond. So with lakes, the natural level at which springs fed from the surrounding lands break out is at or near the water's edge; it is only in exceptional cases that some peculiarity in their conduits causes them to flow beneath the still waters and discharge themselves in the depths. Such cases may occur where the streat of rock incline toward the bed of the lake, and openings in them exist only in its bottom, like natural Artesian wells, permitting the waters imprisoned bet ween the layers only there to escape. I have therefore believed that the secounts of lakes fed by springs cancesied deep becath their surface are generally erroneous, quite as doubtful if not as poetic as the classic fable of Aredouble of the lake, and openings in them exist only in the surface are generally erroneous, quite as doubtful if not as poetic as the classic fable of Aredouble of the lake. bereath their surface are generally erroneous, quite as doubtful if not as poetic as the classic fable of Are-thusa; and that where such cases do occur, these hid-den fountains can contribute to their lakes no hing more than a chare of the rains which fall within their encircling basins.

Mr. Allen's manuscript is probably misprinted where

Mr. Ance to say:

"The average fall of snew and rain in the latitude of Late Eric
is about thirty eight inches—the evaporation about the same, as
coroing to well-tried sauges,"

tled question. I believe Mr. Geddes, in his investigs tion undertaken in contempiation of the drawing the Montegome matches, estimated the evaporation about two-thirds of the annual fail of water, and to river flow at one-third. In England, where evapors-tion is proportionably less than here, the river-drain age has been stated to vary, from being in July only about one ninety-fourth of the rain-fail of the mooth, to December, when twelve thirteenths of the rain and stow ran off in streams. The proportion for the en-tire year is stated thus:

Total fall of who are more.

It may surprise some readers to see the annual quantity of water falling in England stated thus at rearly one-third less than the average of this country; but it is nearly so. The wetcose of the English climate results from the long certinuance of drizzling rains. We have here a greater annual fall, but it comes in heavy rains alternating with long certified of the weather.

fall, but it comes in nearly rains alternating with long periods of dry weather.

Mr. Allen refers to the fact, no doubt correctly sta-ted as to our climate, that the largest fall of water occurs when evaporation is least, and concludes that the fluctuations of the lakes are shiefly due to the variations in the wetness and coldness of the seasons believe that they are entirely due to these circum I believe that they are entirely due to these circum-etances, to the exclusion of any supplies whatever from "subterranean sources," and that the lakes are from "subterracean cources," and that the laxes are in fact a huge rain-gauge, or rather a gauge indicaling the verying proportion between condensation and evaporation on the whole vart basin of the St. Lawrence, from the furthest tributary of Lake Superior to the Black River of New-York.

When we extend Mr. Allen's remark that the season of heaviest rain-fail is that of least evaporation, and are in the reach as well as to months, remember

of heaviest rain-fall is that of least evaporation, and apply it to years as well as to months, remember that in our part of the lake valley the rain-fall of 1857 was 57.68 inches against an average of 38.80; and consider that of this great amount of condensation a less than usual proportion was allowed to "dry up," while an unusual proportion found its way to the deepest basins, we shall find a plain clue to guide us to understand the reason of the present hight of the lakes, and the uncreasing thunder where the overflow to understand the increasing thunder where the overflow of Superior, Huron, Michigan and Eric rolls over the of Superior, Huron,

of Superior, huron, microsus and huge waste-weir of Niagars.

I do not suppose that observations through the vast area draining into the lakes would show so great an area draining into the lakes would show so great an area draining into the lakes would show so great an excess in the rainfall of 1857 over the average of years, but a much less one would probably account for the facts observed, and dispel that romance and for the facts observed, and daper on the investery in which the popular mind is so prote to cotte all phenomena which relate to the unexplored or unsounded waters of lakes or oceans.

OWAHGENA.

#### DR. FRANKLIN ON PAPER MONEY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: From an article in yesterday's paper, I think you esteem Dr. Franklin a much more inveterate peper-money man than he really was. It is true he wrote some essays on a certain description of paper money that would not find much countenance at the present day, even from THE TRIBUNE. The Doctor. owever, honestly admits, in reference to those essays, that he was very poor at the time, and that he got a first-rate fat job in printing the "bills of credit" ia whose favor he wrote. In connection with that subject, he observed many years after that such a currency was liable to very dargerous abuses. In the Convertion that framed the "Hard-Money" Constitution of the United States, neither speech nor vote was given by him (I am told, but have not examined yet for mysell) against the sections making gold and silver the only legal tender, and prohibiting the States from issuing bills of credit—a comprehensive term that includes "State bonds" as well as other bills of credit, "or of no credit," as a writer once waggishly observed in writing on this subject.

By the extract I inclose, taken from a letter of Dr. Franklin, Aug. 8, 1767, it will be seen that he really was in favor of the only true protection of home industry, by using "no paper money at all."

No tariff could be half so effectual in protecting our industry as the prohibition of paper money—at least all under \$100. It would be equivalent to a protection at least of 100 per cent, and why shall not American Labor enjoy that protection, particularly when it would only be seconding the injunctions of the Constitution?

Here is the extract: ect, he observed many years after that such a cur-

Here is the extract:

"Isdeed, I think, with you, that those merchants here, who have made difficulties on the subject of the legal tender, have not understood their own interests. For there can be no doubt hat, should a scarcity of money continue among us we shall take off less of their merchandles, and attend mere to manufacturing, and taising the necessaries and superduties of life among corneives, which we now receive from them. And perhaps this consequence would attend our making no paper money at all, of any acts, that being that, by a want of care, devises to ionate and frugatily, we should gradually become more rich without their trade than we can peasibly be with it, and by keeping the country the real cash that comes into it, tave in time a quantity sufficient for all our occasions. But I suppose our people will scarce tave patience to wait for this.

"Please to present my duty to the Assembly, with thanks for their care of me, and assure them of my most fauthful services.

"B. FRANKLIN."

AMERICAN WOMEN BUYING WASHING-

TON'S TOMB AND HOMESIEAD.
To the Edutor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: The tomb of Washington, the chamber in which he died, the fields and trees he loved and longed for while at the head of an army and a nation, are now within reach of the women of America. It is fit that this place, sacred to our whole country, and the one spot around which the reverence of a continent is cen tered, should be kept and tended by the daughters of the women who honored him and whose homes he protected. There are few among us who cannot recall a grandmother's placid look as alse repeated the offitold story of his passing through the villages or the
streets of our miniature cities of that day. In some
places, young girls, draped in white and bearing flowers, formed the line through which he walked to the
Court-House. We know how he looked and spoke to
them, through the bright memory of some dearly loved
relative, who then stood the youngest among those
young heads.

These are household tressures with us of the third These are household treasures with us of the third generation: are they not sufficient to enlist our hearts, hands and time in the work before us?

Two hundred acres have been purchased by the Mount Verton Association of the women of the Union, and possession is to be given as soon as we have paid \$200.000 for it. Through the exertions of a few women in Virginia, who have worked on for years to accomplish their affectionate purpose, the first payment has been made. We must come forward and do our share. Let every woman interest those around her and collect their subscriptions. In our rich and populous State, few will be found, man, woman or child, who will not gladly give one dollar toward this dear and sacred object. To make the effort successful we believe it is only necessary to have it generally believe it is only necessary to have it generally known. Subscriptions, with names will be received at the effice of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. at the office of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Cooper Institute, Astor place, and whose Post-Office address is New-York City Post-Office, Station D. The names as proprietors will be registered in the books at Mount Vernon. It is hoped that a few mouths will show our earnestness, and give us pussession of the estate on the 22d of February, 1859.

# THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Your paper of the 6th inst., under the head of "The Cure of Consumption," contains an article signed by Charles Steams, which, in justice to Dr. Churchill, should not be allowed to pass uncorrected Churchill, should not be allowed to pass uncorrected. What Dr. Churchill recommends is not, as is too effect aupposed, the bi-phosphate of lime, but the hypophosphate of ime, which is an entirely different article, and no more like "gusno, or bi-phosphate of lime," than chaik is like cheeve, and does not, in fact, contain any phosphoric ac d, which is the reason it was selected by Dr. Churchill, as an attentive reader of the article in your paper of last Satarday w.ll observe.

A. H. E.

ARREST FOR VIOLATION—INTERFERENCE OF THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—An officer arrived in town yeaterday, from Komeo, Macomb County, having in his possession a warrant for one John Moran, for a violate attempt on the person of a little girl only 4 years old. The officer produced the services of officer Chris. Stadles, who accompanied him over to Canala. Sendwich was scanched without discovering the misc. Returning to Windsor, officer Sam. Port was enlisted in the rervice, and, after some search, the probable whereabouts of the fugitive were discovered. Applying at the house designated, the officers were informed that the man was not there. After some heading it was done, when the man was found stowed away in the garret. ARREST FOR VIOLATION-INTERFERENCE

Application was made to the Mayor and pro-Application was made to the Mayor and prosecuting attorney of Windsor, in regard to the transfer of the prisoner to this side, when they advanced the doctane that he could not be held at all, on account of the provisions of the Ashburton treaty, which do not house the crime of violation. We are not familiar with the legal provisions of this treaty, but if the most revolting crime that exists may be committed in our city, and the perpetrator rendered secure by simply cressing the river, then we promounce it a dangerous instrument. We are not aware of a case of this kind having occurred heretofice, but, if this doctrine is to be carried out, we shall soon have a multiplimity of them. With some difficulty the aunticiplinity of them. With some difficulty the aunticiplinity of them. Connell's office, at the corner of Ball and Bryan for he certainly does not represent the evaporation attents, where a full better of Justices, compared of all series. Connell, Staley and Russell, were convened as equal to the fall of rain and show. The proportion between the water which rains of in streams, and that this decirine is to be carried out, we shall soon have a multiplicity of them. With some difficulty the annultiplicity of them.

# INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

# Copied from our Latest Exchange Papers.

Elour Boys Shot by an Old Man.—Lest night, about half-past eight o'clock, the neighborhood of Carpenter's and Virgin's alleys, was thrown into intense excitement by the loud report of a piech, followed by the outcries of several boys, said to have been shot. On hastening to the spot we learned some of the particulars of one of the most terrible shocking affairs we have ever recorded.

It appears that Mr. Robert McCurdy, an old and well-known citizen, resident on Carpenter's alley, on the east side of the Trinity Church grounds, was married yesterday afternoon to a young lady of some 25 or 24 years. Mr. McCurdy is said to be over sixty years of age. This disparity in the ages of the couple excited remark among the neighbors, who expressed their feelings without reserve, at what they considered an unsatural union. It seems that the boys fully sympathized with the feelings of the older people. In the evening, a number of them, perhaps fifteen or twenty, gathered about Mr. McCurdy's residence, and commenced petting the house with brickbuts and stones; some of which were thrown through the windows and doors. Mr. McCurdy went out and remonstrated with them, warning them to go away, but they had to a startion to him. The cammany present were dows and doors. Mr. McCurdy went out and remonstrated with them, warning them to go away, but they paid no attention to him. The company present were much alarmed, fearing personal injury fron the mob without. Mr. McCurdy then seized a pistol, heavily loaded with shot, and fired upon the crowd, wounding, as we are informed, eight of the buys. Two of these are named David and James Sims, sone of Mr. David Sims, on Virgin alley. Their feet, legs and thinghs are literally covered with shot-wounds, and their injuries are very severe. Dr. McGraw was called to attend them.

are very severe. Dr. McGraw was called to attend
them.

Six other boys were slightly wounded. Their
names are as follows: John Shortly, Tunnel street;
Paul McWilliams, Sixth street: James Dansvan,
High street; William and Edward McKeever, Strawberry alley; and Wm. Bally, Church alley.

Mr. McCurdy was arrested and taken before the
Mayor, who held him to bail for examination this
afternoon.

afternoon.

The affair is an unfortunate one, and will bring re gret and anguish to all concerned in it boys committed a gross outrage in assailing the house as they did, no one will deny; that Mr. McCurdy did right in taking the law into tis own hands, we will Let affirm; but no one will regret the occurrence more than he. He has been a resident of the city for near-y forty years, and has borne the character of a peace-able citizen. He was for many years the sexton of

Trinity Church.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. McCurdy was arrested at 11 o'clock last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. It is said that his party became so boisterous that they disturbed the neighbors, when the watchmen entered and lodged Mr. McCurdy in the match house.

(Pitthburgh Journal Aug. 6. [Pittsburgh Journal, Aug. 6.

STRIKE ON A RAILROAD—THE ENPLOYEES SPIKE THE ENGINES TO THE TRACK.—The Cincounati Gazette says, that on Tuesday afternoon the engineers employed on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad "struck" for their pay, the company being, it is reported, five months in arrears. They took possession of a freight train on its arrival at Terre Haute, and running it upon a side track, spiked the wheels to the track. Every engine that came within their reach was served in the same way. One engineer, who refused to join in the strike, attempted to run the gauntlet with his machine, but failing to get away, was taken from the engine by force, and the wheels spiked down. STRIKE ON A RAILROAD-THE EMPLOYEES SPIKE

THE RAILROAD STRIKE-THE VICE-PRESIDENT THE RAILROAD STRIKE—THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE TERRE HAUTE ROAD BADLY INJURED.—We gave an account yesterday morning of a strike among the employees upon the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and the spiking of the engines to the track by the engineers, who claim that there is five months salary due them. We learn by a gentleman who arrived in this city by last night scars, that the difficulty has not yet been adjusted, and that the trains are all stopped. We are also advised that on Tuesday a large number of the employees assembled at Windsor, stopped. We are also advised that on Tuesday a large number of the employees assembled at Windsor, a small station on the road, and that Mr. Raynor, the Vice-President of the Company, went there for the purpose of effecting a compromise, or making some arrangement by which the running of the road could be resumed. From some cause, a personal difficulty ensued, and in the melee Mr. Raynor was badly in-jured.

jured.

Much of the difficulty upon this road has no doubt Much of the difficulty upon this road has no doubt originated in the resignation of Mr. Sargent, the Superintendent, in whom the employees had great confidence. Mr. Raynor has the reputation of being an excellest man and of high character, but being a comparetive stranger on the road, did not inspire that confidence which the men felt in the Superintendent. For the amount due previous to June, the employees received the scrip of the Company, with the understanding that the June pay-roil should be liquitated in each; but the embarrassments of the road, bad business and fleods of that month rendered cash payments an impossibility. The men were offered maif cash and half scrip, which they refused, and hence the difficulty which followed. [Cincinnat] Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE - EIGHTEEN HORSES STABLE BURNED.—At twenty minutes past twelve, Hill & Cherey's well-known livery stable on the north side of Hanover street, between Riddle's building and side of Hanover street, between Riddle's building and the Hanover street church, was discovered to be on fire, the flames already issuing from the roof. The flames started a little north of the middle of the build-ing, in the hay-loft, which is 100 feet long. It was first seen by an Irish woman in the rear, and by the two men, Johnson and Hopkins, who were sleeping in front. The roof being crowded with hay, the draft took the flames into the lower part, and the first who entered found a part of the stalls for fire. There were twenty-for horse in the stable. Of these sleepten carts a for horses in the stable. Of these, eighteen are certain to have been burned. The carriages were saved. There were nineteen hogs under the stable, and some five or eix were burned. The stand and stock, and tweive of the horses destroyed belonged to Mr. Wm. H. Hill. Also, the furniture, harnesses, &h., the most of which were destroyed. [Man. (N. H.) American.

ARREST OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONER TO FRASER RIVER.—Mr. John Nugent, formerly of this city, recently sppointed by President Buchanan as special agent to Fraser River, was arrested in New-York yesterday, just as he was about leaving in the steamer M. Taylor, on a capias by the sherin, at the suit of John C. Littell, eq., of this city, for \$105, being a debt contracted by the defendant for clothing in 1815, when he left this city for Washington City, in the employ of the Hon. William Wright, who had been elected to Congress from this district, and which he promised to send on immediately. Mr. Nugent, however, failed to remit. Yesterday, when Mr. N. was about sailing, Mr. Littell procured the necessary legal documents, and caused the arrest. Mr. Nugent at first denied the debt, but subsequently acknowledged it, and, having paid the claim, was released, and deit, and, having paid the claim, was released, and de-parted on the seamer, having, on account of the de-lay occasioned, almost missed getting on bard in reason. [Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH!—A shocking accident occurred yesterday near the brick-yarce in Brighton, four miles from this city. A child, two years old, named Foley, whose father is a laborer, was scalced to death by falling into a tub of boiling swill. The mother of the child was preparing a quantity of feed for horses by scalding bran, and the little son was playing near. She poured a quantity of boiling water into a tub with the bran, and left for a moment. When she returned she found that the child had fallen into the tub, and was frightfully scalded, as it fell in headforemost. The mother instantly drew her child from the tub, and as soon as possible, but the fatal work was too well done aiready. The little sufferer lingered till 7 in the evening, when death came to end its torture. The case was reported to Coroner Store, who went to the house this morning to investigate the affair. He found the facts as above stated, and saw no necessity for an in-quest.

When Moreaux Leanne 1—As a party of visit HORRIBLE ACCIDENT-A CHILD SCALDED

WHITE MOUNTAIN INCIDENT .- As a party of visit WHITE MOUSTAIN INCIDENT.—As a party of visit ors from Boston and its vicinity were exploring the 'Crystal Cascade,' near the Gien House, on Tuesday morning last, one of them had a narrow escaps from severe injury. Mr. D——, while attempting to jump from one store to another, across a deep pool over the Cascade, fell into the water, and was going over the falls, when Mr. Henry L. Richardson fortunstely subceeded in reaching him, and rescuing him from danger. The cold bath, under such circumstances, was doubtless far more agreeable than a plunge bath over the sharp rocks would be.

[Boston Traveler.

AMBERST COLLEGE ANSIVERSARIES .- The bacca laureate sermon of President Steams, last Sunday prize speaking Monday evening; Phi Beta Kappa So prize speaking Monday evening; Phi Beta Kappa Society meeting Tuesday afternoon; sermon before the Society of Inquiry by Professor Austin Phelps of Audover, Tuesday evening; meeting of the Alumni, Wednesday evening; oration by Wendell Phillips before the Social Union, at 11 a.m., Wednesday; oration before Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. Nehemiah Adams of Boston, at 3 p. m.; Commencement, Thursday, beginning at 3 a.m.

The people of St. Paul are in earnest in regard to se the people of St. Paul are in earnest in regard to eatablishing an overland route to the France River gold
mines. The meetings there have resulted in the selection of Martin McLeod, an old pionser in Minnasota
as agent to solicit enberriptions for fitting out a small
company, who, under the directions, are to visit the
gold regions, and make all recessary explorations along
the proposed route. [Minnesota States man, July 68]

PROGRESS OF THE HOOSE TRUNKE —A correspondent writes to the Boston Trunker:

"The work at the Hoose Trunker:

week. At the eastern end eighty men are employed in three parties, is about twenty feet per week. At the eastern end eighty men are employed in three parties, independing alternately, so that the work goes on day and right without interuption. The entire progress of the eastern end is about one thouseard feet; at the western, not more than two or three bundered. Here also, at present, the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the working force and the remainder of the bore, of the size and shaps ultimately to be carried through. A wooden railway is laid within, by which the chips are carried out on a car by mule-power. With these chips, as they are dumped, it is calculated to build a substantial dam across the Deerfield River, creating a water-power of great value, just ontside of the mouth of the tanuel. A recond mule is employed in pumping into the bore a supply of fresh air for the use of the workmen.

"The quantity of water dropping from the roof is by no means so profuse as one might anticipate. Only agentic stream flows out beside the track. The visitor needs umbrells and india rubbers, but is not esriously arnoyed by the water. The ubiquitous Hibernians are, of course, the principal laborers; and their shanters, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the unanties, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the unanties, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the unanties, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the unanties.

USIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—At the fifty fourth commencement of this University, on the 4th instant, the degree of A. M., in course, was conferred on Messra, Austin Hazer, T. R. Robetts, H. H. Powers, G. W. Perry, C. L. Goodell, C. W. Clark, N. Williams, jr. J. J. Noble, H. C. Stephens, C. J. Short, M. P. Parmelre and B. L. Benedict, all of the classes of 35; on P. J. Farnsworth of the class of 34, and on T. S. Hall of the class of 1850.

The benorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. J. H. Beckwith, Irasburgh; Joseph S. Cliley, Williaton, Prof. Edward Hungerford, Burlington, George H. Taylor, M. D., New York, Warren C. French, Woodsteck; and N. B. Safford, esq., White River Junction.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Jas. Malville Gillis, of Washington, D. C.: that of D. D. upon the Rev. J. H. Myers, of Plantield, N. J. and that of honorary M. D. upon Lyman Rix, of Sharon.

The Societies held their customary joint meeting for the election of crator and poet for the next celebration, as follows: For Orator, Wendell Philips, Boctor—substitute, the Rev. Geo. W. Hickock, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Post, Wm. Allen, New-YorkCity—ubstitute, the Rev. C. L. Goodell, Calais, Vt. University of Vermont .- At the fifty fourth com-

CHANGES IN THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT .- On the Soth ult., at a meeting of the Contract Board in this city, present, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Auditor and Commissioner Saerull. On motion of the State Engineer, Orville W. Childs was appointed a Division Engineer—the Auditor and State Engineer the Auditor and State Engineer the negative.

voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Sherrill in the negative

At a meeting of the Contracting Board, Aug. 5, at the State Hail, present, the Auditor, State Engineer and all the Commissioners; on motion of Commissioner Jaycox, Orville W. Childs was removed from the office of Division Engineer—Commissioners Jaycox, Sherrill and Ruggles voting in the affirmative and the Auditor and State Engineer in the negative.

On the 5th inst. the State Engineer made the following suspensions and appointments:

J. Plat Goodsell suspended from the office of Division Engineer on the Eastern Division, and Orville W. Childs appointed in his place.

George H. Clark suspended from the office of Resident Engineer on the Eastern Division.

Ogden Edwards suspended from the office of Resident Engineer on the Chenango Canal, and Daniel Richmond appointed in his place.

A RUMORED SLAVER.—Several days since, a telegraphic dispatch reached us from Augusta, Ga., and the table the Resident that the back E. A. Rawings and Inneed 450.

graphic dispatch reached us from Augusta, Ga., an-nouncing that the bark E. A. Rawings and landed 450 nouncing that the bark E. A. Rawlings and landed 450 Africans somewhere on the coast. The Saraman Republican of the 2d inst. notices the dispatch, and says that it "had heard a number of rumers on the "street—one that the Rawlings had landed 750 slaves" on the ceast of Texas—but have no information as "to the correctness of any of them. The Rawlings is below, in ballast, and, we hear, without papers, but we have seen no evidence of her having landed "slaves here, in Texas, or any other point. The rumer probably has no better foundation than her arrival in ballast, and without papers, on her first appearance since she was held up some months ago "arrival in ballast, and without papers, on her first appearance since she was held up some months ago by our Collector, under suspicion of fitting out as a slayer. We heard an additional rumor yesterday, to wit: that the bank intended to surrender to the "Collector, pay the fine of \$500 for being without papers, and then take out new ones."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES.—The cable news has

Spy: It is worthy of note, that Dr. Franklin, the great "It is worthy of note, that Dr. Franklin, the great pioneer in the investigation of the nature and properties of electricity, who first attempted to reduce it to a science, and who proved the identity of lightning and electricity, and Professor Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, were both Massachusetts men, and, what is more remarkable, they were bors within a mile and a half of each other—one in Boston and the other over the river in Charlestown. Cyrus W. Field, the Agent of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, the efficient man of the concern, who has done mere than any other man to bring about the connection of the continents by telegraph wires, is also a Massachusetts man, native, we believe, of Athol, in this courty. It is not often that such a coincidence can be found in connection with a matter of so great moment to the interests of civilization and humanity."

Sad Affair—A Young Lady Accidentally Shot.

—About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, a distressing affair occurred at the residence of Mr. Hugh David, on the banks of the Delaware, near Tacony. Mr. D. was in his library cleaning his revolver, when he was called out of the room by something that had appeared among the children. On his return he found his step-daughter, Helen B. Souberbielle, a young lady 18 years of age, lying dead on the floor. It is supposed when Mr. David left the spartment Miss S. picked up the pistol to examine it, and while looking in the muzzle of the weapon, the trigger was touched by some accident, and the contents of one of the barrels entered the right eye of the unfortunate girl, passed through her head, and caused her instant deata.

Burgers was South America. — Among the freight

through her head, and caused her instant deata.

Bridges for South America.—Among the freight of the ship Washington Booth, now about to sail for Rio Janeiro, are several bridges made for the Government of Brazil by Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst of this city. They are intended to be thrown across the river for the passage of the railroad now building in that country from Rio to the Interior. The structures are of the best quality, and will be put up so as to be ready for the laying down of the rails as soon as may be required. They will facilitate the bringing of the produce to the seaboard; and as Baltimore has long enjoyed a large trade with that country, it will doubtles greatly increase with the enlarged facilities now making.

UNFLEASANT AFFAIR IN CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.—The Jacksonvulle (Ala) Republican of the 22d ult.

says:
"We learn that on Friday night last a serious We learn that on Friday night last a serious difficulty occurred at the residence of Widow Caldwell, in Sulphur Spring beat, in which Mary Jane Bishop ard Carrol Caldwell were shot, the first in the face, head, side and shoulder, with buckshot, but not thought mortally wounded; the other shot in the arm, painfully but not dangerously. Martha Caldwell was knocked down in the melee and seriously injured—others more or less hurt. On one side of the difficulty, which occurred about a child, were the Caldwell family, including Mary Jane Bishop; on the other, one of the Bishops and several others. We do not know who were the aggressors.

A STRIKING SEAL.—The device adopted in Detroit for the seal of the Board of Education is that of a woman with uplifted hand, and a child in her lap "turned up" for spanking illustration. The end had in view in this pic ure may be well enough, but a quetation from Stenes' striking allusion to the donkey," with the addition of a plain cut, would have made the whacks of the seal apparent.

HAD NEVER SEEN A COLORED PERSON .- A ledy HAD NEVER SEEN A COLORED PERSON.—A 1869, twenty years of 6ge, accompanied by a friend, arrived tere in a vessel a few days since from Machius, Me. Singular as it may appear, this was the first time she had ever taken "a leave of absence" from home. She states that she never saw a colored person nor a railroad until her arrival in New Bedford.

[N. Bedford Met., 6th.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Alsouring to inform you that the great central route to California is in a far, way of being opens its. There is the way of being opens who will start to grow by Zuni for the Common of the way of the common of the common of the way of the common of th spirits; and last, but not result in the Esale ref set Laavedra, who took Mr. Beale ref set Prest einert this in your valuable gazette last lies he lies to emigrate may feel setter the last lies to emigrate may feel setter. hereafter a beaten road over the shortest intelligence W. H. B., for C.m. of informati